

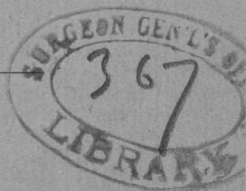
LIPPE, (A)

CHOLERA:

Its Treatment by Homœopathy.

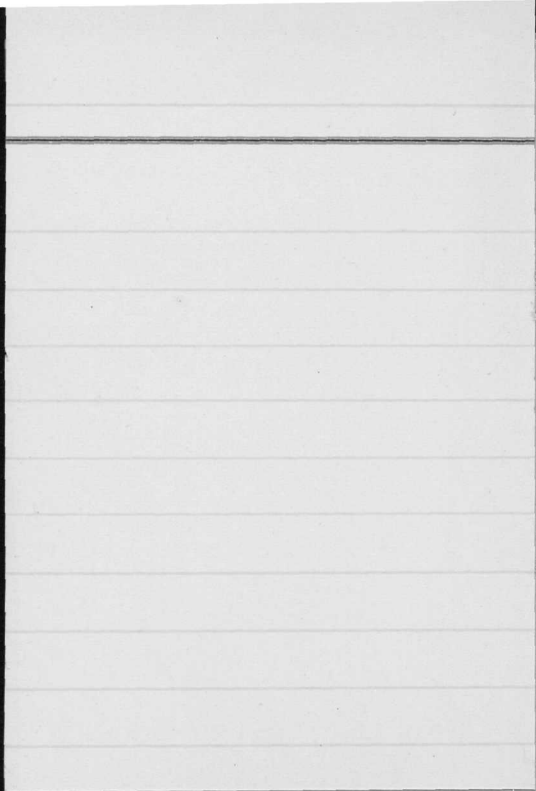
BY

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PHILADELPHIA.

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CHOLERA.

The patient should be put to bed, and be well covered with woolen blankets; he should not be permitted to rise or exert himself; mind and body should be kept in full repose and quietude.

The symptoms being fully ascertained, one or the other of the medicines best corresponding with the symptoms of the case should be administered *singly* till an improvement is perceptible, and then no more medicine should be given till the patient is worse again; if the same symptoms reappear, give the same remedy again; if the symptoms change, select another corresponding medicine. If no improvement follow, select another more appropriate remedy. *Give but one remedy at a time.* The best mode to administer the remedies is to dissolve ten pellets in half a tumblerful of clear, cold water, and to administer a teaspoonful every half hour, or if the attack be very acute, every quarter of an hour.

Camphor may be given in drop-doses of the tincture, one drop on a lump of sugar dissolved in a spoonful of water;

this can be repeated every five minutes, until there is a decided mitigation of the symptoms.

A potency, the thirtieth or even a much higher one, will act quicker and more intensely curative than the crude tincture.

Camphor — *Icy coldness of the skin.* Faintness, with pressure in the pit of the stomach; vertigo, colicky pain in the stomach; nausea, *vomiting, with cold perspiration, especially in the face;* burning in the œsophagus and stomach; cramps, especially in the calves; the upper lip is drawn up, exposing the upper teeth; eyes sunken and fixed.

Veratrum.—Vertigo. *Violent and profuse discharge of rice-water-like fluids upward and downward; vomiting of FROTHY substances;* great anguish, oppression, and spasmodic constriction of the chest; *extreme thirst for cold water in large quantities with nausea.* Vomiting after drinking, with great lassitude or diarrhœa at the same time. Distorted countenance; *cold, pale, or bluish face and lips;* eyes sunken and fixed, blue under the eyes, pupils contracted. Cramps in the calves, fingers, and toes; *hoarse, feeble voice,* with

coldness of the mouth and tongue, dry or yellow-coated tongue. *Cold perspiration on the forehead* during the evacuations. Urinary secretions suppressed.

Cuprum.—*Ineffectual pressure to urinate, the bladder being empty. The evacuations less copious, the spasms and cramps in the stomach and chest more painful, with extreme sensitiveness to touch. Face and lips blue and cold, voice hoarse, respiration labored, urinary secretions suppressed.*

Arsenic.—*Sudden sinking of strength; burning pain in the stomach and intestines, restlessness, anguish in the chest, great thirst for cold water, with drinking but little at a time, vomiting as soon as he drinks. Blueness around the sunken eyes. Face and lips blue and cold.*

Jatropha curcas.—*Large watery evacuations coming away in a gush like a torrent, with excessive vomiting of a watery substance resembling the white of an egg. Gurgling noise in the intestines, sounding as if a bottle were emptied. Cramps in the calves, drawing them flat.*

Secale cornutum.—*Cramps in the chest, hands, and toes; blue, cold, shriveled skin. Aversion to heat and being covered.*

Phosphor.—*If the thirst be excessive,*

the vomiting does not take place till the cold water becomes warm in the stomach, and then the thirst is again intense. The rice-watery evacuations contain grains like tallow. Tongue coated white.

Sulphur.—Probably the most important remedy in this disease, both as prophylactic and curative medicine. *The diarrhœa commences between midnight and morning, with or without pain, with or without vomiting, ineffectual desire to evacuate, diarrhœa and vomiting at the same time, numbness of the limbs, cramps in the soles of the feet and calves. Blueness under the eyes.*

Colchicum.—If the least movement cause a return of vomiting, and if the nausea be accompanied by a great flow of saliva.

Carbo veg.—Cold breath and tongue, great exhaustion, voice lost. Collapse without diarrhœa, vomiting, or spasms. Cold perspiration on the face.

Nicotin.—Perfect collapse without diarrhœa or vomiting, without thirst; icy, cold perspiration on the forehead.

China will often restore the patient suffering from great exhaustion caused by loss of fluids.

